

BRYAN EXPOSED AS THE WORLD'S FALSE PROPHET

All His Predictions of Calamity Have Gone Wrong.

Facts and Figures from Official Sources Show That No Faith or Reliance Can Be Placed in a Single Promise That Bryan Makes to the People.

Four years ago, when he was making his canvass for the presidency, William J. Bryan, in a manner truly terrifying, pictured to his audience the disaster which he said would befall the nation if free silver was repudiated at the polls. His predictions were alarming and pessimistic. They stirred the people deeply. Some believed they would come to pass. But a majority doubted, and the advocates of a sound monetary system were victorious at the elections.

Today Mr. Bryan is making prophecies in the same spirit of recklessness, and with the same disregard and indifference to the possibility of their fulfillment that he did in 1896. He again is endeavoring to frighten the country with gloomy pictures of the future of the republic if he is not elected. He tried to bamboozle the people four years ago; he is trying to do it now.

The history of the last four years shows him to have been a false prophet in 1896. Here are collated many of the most startling predictions which he made during the last presidential campaign. First is his prophecy; then comes the showing how it has been fulfilled. All the statistics and data used are taken from official documents and reports, therefore they are accurate and absolutely correct.

Fiction and Fact As to Prices.

Some of the laws of finance may say that the great laws of finance are as certain in their operation and as irrefragable in their force as the law of gravitation. If you throw a stone into the air you know it will come down. Why? Because it is drawn toward the center of the earth. The law upon which we base our faith is as sure as the law of gravitation. If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as the stone which is thrown into the air. From an address delivered to farmers in Newton, Ia., Aug. 9, 1896.

Iowa is one of the greatest corn-growing states in the Union. In 1896 the average price which the Iowa farmer received for every bushel of corn was 14 cents. In 1897, the first year of President McKinley's administration, the price rose to 17 cents; in 1898 it jumped to 23 cents; and in 1899, the last year for which official figures have been compiled, it was 23 cents. In 1896, when Mr. Bryan made his address in Newton, the average price of corn on the farm throughout the United States was 21.5 cents; last year it was 20.3, an increase of 41 per cent.

Since 1894, one of the hardest years of the terrible panic which followed the election of a Democratic president and congress, to 1899, the average price of wheat on the farm throughout the United States has gone up from 49.1 cents a bushel to 54.3 cents, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. Oats, since 1896, have gone up from 18.7 cents a bushel to 24.9 cents, an increase of 33 per cent. During the four years of the administration of President Cleveland the average price of wheat on the farm was 54.1 cents; during McKinley's term it has been 67.5 cents.

Wool of the xx quality was sold in New York for 17.5 cents per pound in July, 1896. Since that time it has increased steadily until in July, 1900, it brought 38 cents a pound.

Another way of showing how prices of farm products "have fallen under the gold standard" is to give a simple statement of the ruling prices of farm staples on June 1, 1896, and June 1, 1900. The following table gives these figures:

Farm Products.	Grade Quoted.	June 1, 1896.	June 1, 1900.	Adv. P.C.
Corn No. 2	No. 2 in store	Bushel	54.3	37
Wheat No. 2	No. 2 spring	Bushel	54.3	13
Oats	No. 2 in store	Bushel	24.9	33
Barley	No. 2 in store	Bushel	24.9	61
Potatoes	Choice Burbank	Bushel	24.9	40
Hay	No. 1 Timothy	Ton	11.50	21
Flaxseed	No. 1 N. W.	Bushel	1.80	119
Butter	Country Cream	100 pounds	24.9	43
Cheese	Full cream, choice	100 pounds	24.9	43
Lard	Heavy packing	100 pounds	24.9	58
Livestock	Butcher steers	100 pounds	24.9	52
Sheep	Wool	100 pounds	24.9	33
Cattle	Prime cut	100 pounds	24.9	70
Cotton	Middling upland	100 pounds	24.9	29
Wool	Washed	100 pounds	24.9	44
Woolen comb	Scrimmable, full to good	100 pounds	24.9	12
Hops	Male	100 pounds	24.9	20
Millet seed	German	100 pounds	24.9	8
Eggs	Firsts, strictly fresh	D dozen	24.9	8

NOTE:—The above are Chicago market quotations except in case of cotton and hops, which are New York quotations.

But this is not all of the story. The aggregate value of the corn, wheat and oats crops in 1896 was \$394,000,000. In 1899 it was \$1,215,444,000. This means that the growers of these cereals obtained \$821,444,000 more for their crops on account of the advance in prices under the gold standard administration of President McKinley than they got in 1896.

Farmers also are obtaining more money for their live-stock as these figures will show:

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK.	Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Horses	\$12,263,250	\$60,000,000
Mules	\$2,302,000	\$11,717,000
Cattle	\$20,200,000	\$14,812,000
Sheep	\$7,020,000	\$12,000,000
Hogs	\$10,272,750	\$10,725,000
Total	\$52,058,000	\$107,254,000

To appreciate what this means to every individual stock owner, note the change in the average price per head of each class of animals:

	Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1900.	Inc. P.C.
Horses	\$41.60	\$41.60	43
Mules	41.60	52.50	29
Cattle	22.16	31.40	40
Sheep	1.82	2.93	60
Hogs	4.10	4.00	22

And what has silver been doing all this time? Its average price per ounce during the first three years of Cleveland's administration was 89.9 cents. The average price per ounce during the first three years of McKinley's administration was only 68.6 cents. And thus, contrary to Mr. Bryan's economic reasoning, silver has gone down while wheat and corn have advanced in price.

Bryan's "Hard Times" Story.

If we are deluged in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater agitation.—From

1898 some of the increases were as follows: Bicycle workers, boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders, brewery workmen, bookbinders, coal hoisting engineers, horseshoers, printers, street railway employees, trunk makers and upholsterers, 10 per cent; bricklayers, stone-masons, locomotive engineers and core-makers, 12 per cent; electrical workers and mine workers, 25 per cent; stationary engineers, 30 per cent; leather workers, machinists and pattern makers, 15 per cent; tobacco workers, wood workers and carpenters, 8 per cent.

Bryan's Tight Money Scheme.

A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, Aug. 12, 1896.

This is how money has been "hoarded under the gold standard." On August 1, 1896, the total amount of currency in the United States was \$1,514,903,142, or \$21.18 for every person in the country.

On July 1, 1900, the money in circulation in the United States reached the enormous aggregate of \$2,062,425,946, and this remarkable increase came about without the "free and unlimited coinage of silver." This is an increase in the total circulation, since Mr. Bryan made his prophecy in Madison Square Garden, of \$547,500,000, or more than 36 per cent, and an increase from \$21.18 per capita to \$28.88 per capita.

That is to say, for every man, woman and child in the whole country, there was on July 1, 1900, \$5.69 more in circulation than there was when Mr. Bryan predicted that there would be a contraction of the circulation.

How Industry was Paralyzed.

A gold standard discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, Aug. 12, 1896.

The most accurate barometer of business conditions which is accessible in other than census years is the clearing house returns. These indicate as correctly as is possible the volume of business done in any particular section of the country. The total clearing in the United States aggregated \$1,638,651,733. The first year of McKinley's administration—1897—they were \$47,175,030; the next year they jumped to \$65,224,820,768, and last year they reached the prodigious total of \$88,509,691,776, an increase in three years of 27 billion dollars. To put it another way, 75 per cent more business was transacted in 1899 than in 1896, or in 1895, and double the volume done in 1894.

Another index of how "business was paralyzed" is found in the traffic of the railroads. In 1896, the transportation companies carried 773,887,716 tons of freight. In 1898 they carried 1,023,758 tons. (These figures are the latest obtainable.) Not only did the traffic increase tremendously, but the average rate for transportation in 1899 was 82 cents per hundred tons per mile to 76 cents, within the two years mentioned.

The following is a quotation from the report of President Gompers at the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Detroit on December 11, 1899:

"The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort to power up the part of organized labor, if we but follow a right and practical course, we will be successful."

"It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either have been reduced or at least maintained."

"The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying character."

Not only have depositors in savings banks not lost their deposits, as Mr. Bryan predicted they would, but they have increased them to a truly marvelous extent. In 1896, 988 savings banks reported \$2,938,954 on deposit. That means an increase in the number of depositors of more than 600,000, and an increase in deposits of \$22,210,677.

Furthermore, while the depositors have grown in number the average deposit has increased from \$376.50, in 1896, to \$392.18 in 1899.

These figures mean that for every man, woman and child in the United States there was on deposit in the savings banks—this does not include national banks and trust companies—\$20.24 last year, as against \$25.68 in 1896.

Moreover, the savings deposits of wage earners of this country are more than double those of any other people on earth.

Mr. Gompers' statements comprise the most positive contradiction of Mr. Bryan's prophecies regarding the misery and destitution which he would suffer in the event of the election of McKinley in 1896, but a few figures will emphasize still more how false a prophet the Democratic nominee for president is.

Since Mr. McKinley became president, artisans and journeymen everywhere have received increases in wages from 5 to 40 per cent. Reports made by national and international unions in April, 1900, show, among others, these specific advances in wages in 1899:

Bricklayers, stone-masons, boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders, bookbinders, core-makers, electrical workers, meat cutters, 25 per cent; bicycle workers and upholsterers, 20 per cent; locomotive engineers, pattern makers and printers, 30 per cent; mine workers and machinists, 40 per cent; coal hoisting engineers, 50 per cent; women, 35 per cent; brewery workmen, bakers, boot and shoe workers, lace curtain operatives, carpenters, stationary firemen, longshoremen, leather workers, tin plate workers, trunk makers and wood workers, 15 per cent; cotton spinners, 22 per cent; broom makers, brickmakers, blacksmiths, coopers, cigarmakers, locomotive firemen, horseshoers, iron molders metalworkers, papermakers, tailors, the layers, railroad laborers, waiters and cooks, 10 per cent; glass bottle blowers, 8 per cent; iron, steel and tin workers, 17 per cent; street railway employees, 12 per cent; textile workers, 124 per cent; stage employees, 300 per cent.

But substantial increases in wages were obtained also in the years 1897 and 1898 by many of the classes of labor mentioned in the foregoing. In 1897 bricklayers and stone-masons, horseshoers, longshoremen and machinists received advances of 10 per cent; leather workers, 15 per cent; mine workers and potters, 12 per cent; and many others from 3 to 8 per cent, in

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How Gold Went Abroad.

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we cease to allow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with the interest upon it, must be paid in gold.

There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is by the restoration of bimetallicism.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, Aug. 12, 1896.

When Mr. Bryan made this prophecy gold was leaving the United States at the rate of six and one-half million dollars a month. During 1896, the total exports of this precious metal amounted to \$78,904,612; the preceding year they were \$30,117,376, and in 1893, the first year of President Cleveland's administration, they reached \$88,987,275.

\$228,571,178, and this amount has been nearly doubled since. In 1899 there was \$338,675,558 worth of this class of exportations, and for the fiscal year of 1900 the grand aggregate was \$432,284,306. The total exports of all kinds of domestic merchandise in 1900 were valued at \$1,370,476,158, as against \$863,200,487 in 1896, and \$793,392,599 in 1895. This again is Mr. Bryan proved to be a false prophet.

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But the tide turned as soon as a Republican administration returned to power. Instead of exporting gold, we began to import it. Under the changed business conditions, the restoration of confidence and the prosperity following McKinley's election, Europe began to send its gold to the United States. In 1897, \$44,009,841 in gold came to this country from abroad, which meant a net balance over the preceding year of about \$125,000,000 in our favor.

The following year—1898—\$104,568,476 in gold was sent to the United States from foreign countries, and last year the amount was \$51,428,093. Thus in the first three years of McKinley's administration gold was imported to the United States to the value of \$200,091,928 was sent abroad from this country.

Furthermore, instead of this country borrowing in order to keep gold here, America in all the clearing houses of the United States aggregated \$1,638,651,733. The first year of McKinley's administration—1897—they were \$47,175,030; the next year they jumped to \$65,224,820,768, and last year they reached the prodigious total of \$88,509,691,776, an increase in three years of 27 billion dollars. To put it another way, 75 per cent more business was transacted in 1899 than in 1896, or in 1895, and double the volume done in 1894.

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pointed and positive illustration of the character of our national credit in the recent award of an English loan of 10,000,000 pounds sterling. More than half of these securities were awarded to American subscribers, and the balance to domestic investors. This is a revolutionary departure in the financial attitude of the United States, and places us in the forefront of the credit nations of the world. The bonds of the United States yield only from two and one-half per cent down to as low as one and one-half per cent to the holders, while the English bonds, so largely taken by United States bidders, yield over three and one-half per cent.

Without "opening our mints to the free coinage of silver," we not only have become the mistress of the world's commerce, but we have become a debtor nation, and have become the greatest creditor nation in the world.

An Object Lesson in Japan.

When they tell you that the use of silver degrades a nation, you point to Japan. Japan has a silver standard. Japan uses silver and has made wonderful strides in the last twenty years.—From a speech delivered in St. Paul, Minn., by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 29, 1896.

Japan is now operating under a gold standard law, and the benefits resulting from the change from a silver basis have been most marked. Scarcely had the echoes of the discussion of 1896 died away before Japan decided to adopt the gold standard, and the new standard, which was adopted on October 1, 1897. The beneficial effects of this change in that nation's monetary system are told in a recent official statement made by Count Matsukata Masayoshi, the Japanese minister of state for finance. That official said:

"The adoption of the gold standard, our current one-half per cent, from constant fluctuation in its exchange rate, to which it was subject before. Business transactions were made safe; and improvement in credit took place in the community at large; and, in a word, the way was opened for the steady and orderly growth of our commerce and industry."

"The beneficial results of the coinage reform is seen in another direction. Now that the capitalists of the gold standard countries, contrary to the gloomy prospects indulged in by some critics, our trade with those countries has not ceased to make a steady growth."

"Since our adoption of the gold standard, our government bonds have been sold in no small amounts in the European markets, so that their names appear regularly in the price list of the London Stock Exchange."

"We believe that the beneficial effect of our coinage reform on our foreign trade has already been great, and we do not notice any material evil in connection with it. Besides, our adoption of the gold standard has made it easier for our country to enter into the economic community of the world at large so that henceforth it will become a country for us to invite capital from other countries to be invested in our country. We conclude, therefore, that the effect of the coinage reform upon our foreign trade has been beneficial without a trace of evil."

Since 1896, Russia also has adopted the gold standard, and the results there have been of the same beneficial character as in Japan. Peru followed with the example of Russia and Japan and so did Costa Rica and Ecuador. Now nearly all the South American republics are operating under a gold standard law.

How Gold Deserted Us.

Gold is arrogant and tyrannical in time of peace, and it deserts our nation in time of war.—From a speech delivered in Indianapolis, Ind., by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 6, 1896.

The stock of gold in the United States has increased enormously since Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1896. On July 1 of that year, the gold in this country, including the coin and bullion in the Treasury department, was \$599,567,964.

By March 1, 1900, the end of the third year of President McKinley's administration, it had nearly doubled, the amount being \$1,025,325,162.

Since Mr. Bryan made this statement the United States has been engaged in a foreign war, and did gold desert us then? No! It came pouring in from all the world.

In 1898, the year of the war with Spain, the gold that was sent to this country from abroad amounted to \$120,492,195, while only \$15,533,719 was exported, leaving a balance in our favor of \$104,958,476.

On July 1, of that year, the stock of gold in the United States amounted to almost \$900,000,000, an increase since Mr. Bryan's nomination of \$300,000,000, and since July 1, 1897, an increase of \$200,000,000. That is how the precious metal deserted the American people in time of war.

Does not all this show that Mr. Bryan is a false prophet?

SOCIAL RULES IN CHINA.

No One Visits in That Country Until Sent For.

One never becomes so well acquainted with the Chinese that ceremony may be dispensed with. It is possible that very old friends and neighbors, but it is hardly conceivable. With mere acquaintances the visit cannot be paid until one is sent for; then a cart arrives more or less splendid, according to the position of the hostess. If she appears to be poor, the cart will be shabby in the extreme—the mule by which such a cart is drawn, gaunt and aged, the driver filthy and in rags.

If its owner is a woman of wealth, the vehicle will be curtained and cushioned with fine blue or purple cloth, and there will be in attendance not only the woman servant, but two haughty outriders mounted on Chinese ponies. The woman servant is sent invariably to accompany the guest, since no well-bred woman in China ventures into the streets alone. One of the outriders is charged with the reputation of the present domestic empress is a tradition that, when a girl, she once went out upon the streets alone and bought a certain kind of cake of which she was very fond.

There is something of an art for a foreigner to take her seat gracefully and comfortably in a Pekin cart, and there

are those who do not think that it can be done at all. A succinct rule has been given by one who should be an authority: "Tumble in and fold up."

All Chinese houses are concealed from the street by high, blank walls. On either side of the entrance are the gatekeepers and the apartments of the gatekeeper and the other servants. Near the door of the court a stout, well-groomed mule is frequently hitched to an iron ring in the wall—the animal which the master of the house rides, or hitches to his cart, and which, throughout China everywhere, takes precedence of the horse.

If the hostess and her daughter-in-law are not waiting to receive the guest, there is certain to be a half-dozen women servants, and the family will be waiting in the court beyond. They are arrayed in their best apparel, gorgeous silks beautifully embroidered, the hair elaborately dressed and adorned with flowers and gilt and silver pins glittering with jewels.

If they are Manchus their feet will be unbound, the hair arranged upon a board about fourteen inches in length and four in width, attached to the back of head; and the long, loose outer garment, reaching to the knees, will be black, with bands about the throat and sleeves of dark or light blue. Chinese ladies wear a much shorter outer garment, gayer in color, with wide drawers of blue or bright green. The hair is dressed in a queer little curled loop, which is thought to accord with their dwarfed feet.

The guest addresses the mother-in-law first, then the other ladies, and she is welcomed with the Chinese mode of handshaking—placing one closed hand